

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on June 12th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were also present—Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Dr. Macfarlane, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Lieut.-Col. Sparkes, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

CONFIDENTIAL OR OTHERWISE.

Mr. HEWETT—Before you proceed with the regular business of the meeting, I would like to ask, is there any particular reason why papers Nos. 3 and 4 should be treated as confidential?

The PRESIDENT—Nos. 3 and 4 contain the advice of the law officers of the Crown.

Mr. HOOPER—Notwithstanding that, I think it is a matter of such general interest that the public should be informed of the minutes and the discussion that may arise thereon. I don't know whether it is for the President or the Board to say what shall be confidential.

The PRESIDENT—It is simply an instruction from the Government some years ago that papers containing the opinion of the law officers of the Crown should not be made public.

To the best of my recollection it was an instruction received some six or eight years ago.

Mr. HOOPER—Do you consider this instruction binding on you?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—Therefore you would rule out of order any motion that they be considered in public?

The PRESIDENT—The instructions are that the opinions of the law officers of the Crown are not to be published.

Mr. HOOPER—Would you rule a motion by me that the matter be discussed in public out of order on the grounds you have stated?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, I should, pending further instructions from the Government.

Mr. HOOPER—I would like that recorded on the minutes.

Mr. HEWETT—Would it not be possible to have the papers dealt with openly but not making the legal opinion public?

The PRESIDENT—It is impossible to discuss that without discussing the law officers' opinion.

After examination of the papers.

The PRESIDENT said I don't see any objection to these particular papers being dealt with in public.

Mr. HOOPER—That will meet my case.

The matter then dropped.

MARKET PRICES.

The committee appointed to investigate certain complaints in regard to the publication of market price lists reported: We have investigated Dr. Pearce's complaint of April 24th that the market list published by the South China Morning Post on the previous day did not correspond with the Inspector of Markets' list, and we attach a statement which shows the prices returned by the Inspector.

The prices published by the Morning Post of Monday, April 23rd, and the prices published by the Daily Press on Saturday, April 21st, from a similar list from this statement it would appear that in thirty-three items the Morning Post differs from the Inspector's list, while there are nine differences between the Inspector's list and that published by the Daily Press.

We are satisfied that there was no intentional alteration of the figures by the newspapers, and that such discrepancies as exist have been the result of printer's errors, non-delivery of corrected lists, etc.

We recommend that the publication of the list be continued, as we believe that it serves a useful purpose. It should be signed by the Inspector of Markets as heretofore, and with a view to avoiding mistakes in future we further recommend that the Inspector of Markets should be personally responsible for compiling the list, and should not delegate the duty to a subordinate. The Inspector should send his list to the Secretary of the Board every Tuesday morning, and a copy of this list should be sent to each English newspaper from the Sanitary Board Office as soon as possible, the Inspector's list being kept on file for three months. A statement should be added to the end of the list to the effect that the prices necessarily vary from day to day, and that the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stall-holders to sell at the prices quoted.

The PRESIDENT—I beg to move the adoption of the report, and in doing so I should like to take the opportunity of stating that I am satisfied that the misunderstanding which arose in reference to the non-signature of the list by the Inspector of Markets was due to an oversight and was not in any way an intentional slight on the Board. The M.O.H., with whom I have discussed the matter, explained to me and I verified his statement that in his original report to the Board he stated that he had provisionally instructed the Inspector of Markets to cease signing these lists. When the matter came before the Board the wording of the resolution was such perhaps that that instruction should have been withdrawn once, but through a misunderstanding it was not withdrawn, and when a week or two later the matter was brought up again I thought that it would be better not to again commence signing these lists, and then perhaps the Board decided they should not be signed. That would lead to an inconsistency which would be undesirable and it was thought better to leave it alone until the Board decided what course should be pursued in future. The committee recommend that the publication of the list, which was begun in 1867, should be continued. I am sure it is of considerable value to many. The committee therefore recommend that the list should be signed as heretofore by the Inspector of Markets. We have suggested certain methods which we hope will obviate mistakes, except perhaps printer's errors which no one can guard against.

The Hon. Mr. CHATHAM seconded, and the motion was carried.

LIME-WASHING PROCEDURE.

Correspondence relative to lime-washing procedure was submitted.

Dr. MACFARLANE wrote that he visited certain premises and found the lime-washing not to his satisfaction. The bye-laws stated that it had only to be done to the satisfaction of the Board, and as he was not on the committee appointed by the Board for lime-washing he did not see how he could give a decision for the Board.

The SECRETARY, in reply, pointed out that the committee only dealt with applications for exemption.

Dr. MACFARLANE then asked if he was to understand that the "lime-washing to the satisfaction of the Board" in the bye-laws meant, in Kowloon, to lime-wash to his satisfaction. He would like to have that clear, as undoubtedly opinions varied as to what was or was not satisfactory lime-washing.

The SECRETARY—The question raised by the A.M.O.H. has never, so far as I am aware, been considered by the Board and I should like to have a ruling as to whether the present procedure is satisfactory. The procedure is as follows:—(1) The notices from the owners stating that the lime-washing has been done are passed to the District Inspectors for report.

(2) When the report shows that the lime-washing has not been done satisfactorily a letter is sent. (3) After a reasonable time has been allowed for the work to be done the senior inspectors then report whether the lime-washing has been satisfactorily done. (4) In Kowloon if the Senior Inspectors report that the work is still not satisfactorily done, the premises are visited by the A.M.O.H. and if he is not satisfied a prosecution is instituted.

Owing to the fact that there are 10 health districts in Hongkong as against two in Kowloon the M.O.H. cannot make this final inspection and consequently legal proceedings are instituted when the lime-washing is not done to the satisfaction of the Senior Inspectors.

There are thus five standards of lime-washing in Victoria, and in order to obtain a farne possible uniformity of requirements as to lime-washing in Victoria I would suggest that the Inspection Committee be re-appointed and that the inspectors take place every two months instead of as formerly every three, and that a report on the lime-washing be embodied in the general report of the committee. The Secretary concluded with a suggested arrangement of the staff in view of his suggestion being adopted.

The PRESIDENT stated that he understood the question of lime-washing would be dealt with by the Commission, and advised that things be left as they are until some decision in the matter had been arrived at. He added that the arrangement of the Inspectors' work should be left to the M.O.H.

The SECRETARY—I have noted your instructions that the Secretary should not make suggestions to the Board relative to the arrangements of the Inspectors' work. May these papers now be circulated for a ruling from the Board in connection with the lime-washing procedure?

The PRESIDENT—Please circulate the Standing Orders made by the Board as recently as December, 1893, laying down that the M.O.H. shall direct and superintend the work of the Sanitary Inspector, and that the Sanitary Inspectors shall act generally under the instructions of the M.O.H. It will lead to endless confusion if other officers of the Department send in recommendations as to how the Inspectors' work is to be distributed, unless they do so in consultation with the M.O.H. I have already referred your suggestions to Inspector Wittehoof's work to the M.O.H., and he thinks that, for the present, the arrangements which exist should not be altered. The question of the re-appointment of the Inspection Committee of the Board is another matter altogether, and the present members may be glad to be vindicated of its previous existence.

Mr. HUMPHREYS initiated a question whether any Inspector is capable of saying what constitutes good or inferior lime, but he is capable of judging whether it has been properly put on or not. Our lime-washing regulations open the door to more abuses than any other, and several years of enforcement have failed absolutely to show that they are of the slightest utility in checking plague. The Indian Government do not recommend lime-washing as a precautionary measure against plague.

The Medical Officers of this Board admit that it has no value as a disinfectant and only uphold it on the ground that it is "conducive to cleanliness." Even for this purpose, lime-washing requires to be properly done. If there is no size the lime soon peels off the walls, and if the proper quantity of size is present, it is a question for the bacteriologist in any whether size is not one of the best of all media for breeding germs and therefore a positive danger in plague-stricken districts. If the plague-stricken theory is sound, and the Government of India, but most of the members of this Board, including myself, believe that it is, why do we authorise, woodwork and debris from plague-stricken houses, which may contain swarms of plague-stricken fleas, to be dumped on our public thoroughfares? Might not this be the means of spreading plague to non-infected persons and houses? I would like to see the lime-washing regulations expunged from the bye-laws altogether. This could easily be done if the walls of Chinese houses were rendered in cement and the floors were of cement concrete. Any periodical cleansing that was considered necessary could be done as now by the Sanitary Board and done effectively, cheaply and without damage to property. It would cost the landlord a little more to build houses of this sort, but his hand would not always be in his pocket afterwards and the door to many abuses would be closed for ever. I appeal to the members of this Board

to say whether a change such as I have indicated is not calculated to prove beneficial in every respect. No rat could get into a house except up the stairs—he certainly could not brood in it when there unless there were empty barrels or boxes lying about. I should have laid my views on the subject of lime-washing before the Commission only Mr. Pollock, the late chairman, informed me in reply to a question that the utility or otherwise of lime-washing would not be dealt with by the Commission.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER—The question of lime-washing should be fully discussed. I consider the Secretary fully within his rights in making any suggestion to the Board. Does the President admit that the Standing Orders made by the Board in December, 1893, can be enforced by the Board?

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—Such a committee is necessary if the lime-washing work is to be continued. I agree with Mr. Humphreys that the bye-law opens a door to many abuses and should be modified. As regards the Secretary's right in making a suggestion for the consideration of the Board, I think he has that right.

Mr. HOOPER—I should like you to reply to my minute, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT—It is a technical question which I should like to refer to the law officer of the Crown to get a definite ruling on.

Mr. HEWETT—With regard to that question, it is just as well for me to state, Mr. President, that I think you will probably be asked to express your opinion on that point before the Commission on a later occasion.

The PRESIDENT—There is a recommendation in these papers that an inspection committee of the Board be appointed. Such committees have existed before, and there is no reason why they should not exist again and make such inspection of property as they might deem desirable. We are all extremely busy men and being on such a committee would involve a large amount of time, so I am somewhat diffident in moving the adoption of this committee, but the people who think very strongly that it should exist would probably like to serve on it.

Mr. HOOPER—What would be the duty of an inspection committee? You said there was one in existence before which was appointed by the Board.

The PRESIDENT—Yes, the Board has power to appoint select committees.

Mr. HEWETT—I don't quite understand the use of establishing a committee like this. It appears to me that if some dispute arose between an inspector and an owner of property the M.O.H. or other officer could check what the inspector had done and if matters were then unsatisfactory the owner of the property could refer the matter to the Board to be dealt with on its merits.

The PRESIDENT—That is exactly my view, but the Board don't see eye to eye with me in this matter. There is an officer of the Sanitary Department who devotes the whole of his time to lime-washing, and a suggestion has been put forward that a committee should be appointed to devote its time to the work, and that the inspector should do other work. Personally, I think the suggestion a foolish one, and I think it is foolish because it emanates from an officer who does not supervise the detail work of the outside department. I did not wish to speak of it at all, but must say a few words now that Mr. Hewett sees my point. The district inspectors attend to some of the lime-washing and what could not be done by them was done by Inspector Wittehoof. Inspector Wittehoof has now gone on leave, so the whole thing ends in smoke. He devoted the whole of his time, six or eight hours a day, to do certain work, and it has been suggested by one of the officers of the Board that a committee should attend to that work. The folly of it is that the medical officer who arranges the details of the work of inspectors was not consulted in any way.

Mr. HOOPER—I don't think I can allow all that to pass, because Mr. Woodcock made a recommendation without consulting the medical officer. He is an officer who has had several years' experience, and any recommendation from him is worthy of consideration. I did not gather in the first place what the duty of the inspection committee was, but now I quite agree with you that it would be a foolish thing to appoint a committee of the Board to take upon themselves duties which would necessitate them going round town inspecting property for some or eight hours a day. That could not have been in anybody's mind, but I think there would be no harm in the appointment of a committee to deal with any disputes that may occur between sanitary inspectors and owners of property as to the quality of lime-washing, and I don't think any member would object to the appointment of such a committee.

The PRESIDENT—That is a different matter. Hon. Mr. BREWIN—Surely there must be some ground for suggesting I recollect a committee existing in 1891, of which Mr. Osborn and I were members. It used to visit various parts of the town in order that members might acquaint themselves with the manner in which sanitary work was done, and as far as I can gather all Mr. Woodcock suggested was that they should inspect lime-washing at the same time.

The PRESIDENT—Pardon me, that is not all he suggests.

Mr. WOODCOCK—I did not intend it to be read that this inspection committee should spend the whole time an inspector spends on this work. An inspector is told off to do this work temporarily, and the committee formerly appointed used to meet once a quarter and go round making an inspection of houses, and when it came across any illegality, this was pointed out. The time taken up by the committee was not more than from two to three hours in three months; they met between 2.30 and 3 p.m. and

inspected certain houses until 5 p.m. My suggestion was that this committee might be revised, as I am decidedly of opinion that it did a great deal of good work in connection with sanitation. It was an inspection by members of the Board, who if they attended meetings week after week without making any practical inspections of houses did not get a good idea of the work done. So far as Mr. Wittehoof is concerned the suggestion so far as I meant it to be was that he was simply doing this work temporarily, and if a committee met once in two weeks they could now and then make inspection of the lime-washing done in the different districts. I certainly did not intend that they should take over the whole of Mr. Wittehoof's work. My intention was that the committee should be re-appointed and should take a whole afternoon once in two or three months, select a number of houses and go and make an inspection.

The PRESIDENT—That wouldn't have made any difference to Mr. Wittehoof's work so far as I can see. I move that a committee of the Board be appointed to deal with all disputes and appeals with regard to matters in connection with lime-washing. I understand that is the wish of the Board.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Will that confine it to lime-washing?

The PRESIDENT—No. Other disputes will be dealt with.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I understand the committee who did this work formerly did it very well, and on many occasions they found that work which might have been done had not been done at all, and that work had been passed which ought not to have been passed. If my recollection serves me rightly complaints were much fewer in the old days than to-day. I consider this committee would be a check on the inspectors, and anything that is a check on the inspectors is not only to the best interests of landlord and tenant, but of the whole Colony.

The PRESIDENT—Will you second the motion?

Mr. HUMPHREYS—If the committee to be appointed will be similar to the previous one.

The PRESIDENT—It is a question whether members of the Board have a right to enter domestic buildings.

Mr. HOOPER—As a Board have not so the power our servants have!

The PRESIDENT—They have more in some ways.

Mr. HOOPER—But not in all.

The PRESIDENT—I don't know of any section which gives us power to enter a building except section 23. As we will require to hunt through the Ordinance, I think, perhaps, the matter had better stand over.

The matter was deferred.

MORTALITY AT MACAO.

The mortality return from Macao for the week ending 28th May showed that the total number of deaths was 80. Only two of these came under the heading "Portuguese" a term which embraces Europeans, Eurasians and Asiatics (Chinese Catholics). The death rate per 1,000 per annum, on these figures, was 50.0.

WATER ANALYSES.

The report on the various services stated that the results of the analyses "show that the water is of excellent quality."

PLAQUE AT YAU MAI POLICE STATION.

Dr. MACFARLANE, having reported the occurrence of three cases of plague at the Yau Mai Police Station, the P.C.M.O. recommended that the place be vacated until it could be thoroughly overhauled, but the Captain Superintendent of Police reported that he had no place in which to house the men. It was therefore suggested that temporary quarters should be obtained for the men who sleep on the premises.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR said—I have instructed the Captain Superintendent of Police to hire quarters for his men near the Yau Mai Police Station, and to transfer the men there as soon as possible.

Dr. MACFARLANE recommended the transfer of the men to the isolation block providing the Chinese occupying the three ground floors were allowed to return to their own houses in Station Street which were closed by order of the Board. There had been no plague in their families and they only came from houses where there had been plague on the upper floors. This would leave the ground floors empty, and the police could be put on the first and second floors which were well ventilated and clean.

The PRESIDENT said he had no objection, and had informed the Captain Superintendent of Police that the block could be used temporarily.

Mr. F. J. BADLEY reported that the men had been removed into the said flats.

His Excellency approved, and said the charges should be made against a plague item of the Sanitary Board.

CEILINGS AND PLAQUE.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the removal of ceilings during the cleansing and disinfecting of premises.

Dr. MACFARLANE wrote as follows regarding plague in block 26 (5), Portland Street, Mongkok:—In the above block of 13 three-storied houses six cases of plague lay occurred during the week, so that a strong centre of plague seems to have been established there. We are unable to obtain an isolation block sufficiently large to take in all this block. I would recommend that the whole block be washed under our supervision with Jeyes' fluid and that any ceilings in the block be removed. Legal notices could be served for any other details found. Do you approve of this disinfection and removal of ceilings?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, certainly you have power to do this under bye-law I for the prevention or mitigation of epidemic, if done under your personal direction. This does not mean that you are to stand by while the work is in progress, but merely that you are per-

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Mr. HOOPER—The President said so. The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—I am quite satisfied with your answer if you still maintain that that is so.

The PRESIDENT—It depends entirely on what amount of trimming up the owner wants. You are not talking about painting?

Mr. HOOPER—Making good the joints.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—It is difficult to make any statement about these matters off hand. It might repair the damage or it might not. If the place were painted it would probably run into a great deal more.

Mr. HOOPER—The officers of the Board are instructed to remove the ceilings of the houses in question, and that the floors and walls be made good after the removal by painting the necessary woodwork and making good the broken planks.

The PRESIDENT—It must be subject to the approval of the expenditure by the Government.

Mr. HOOPER—I make my motion subject to that.

Mr. HUMPHREYS seconded, and the motion was carried.

A SILVER RECORD.

By advancing 3-16d. to 30d. per ounce, the price of bar silver for immediate delivery established a "record" for the quotation extending as far back as 1896, remarks a London paper.

The metal, indeed, has now reached a level which approaches that which prevailed just after the great break in its value which carried down the price from 60d. to 30d. per ounce. In this sense it thus regained considerable ground, for between 1896 and the present time it has been as low as 21d. per ounce. The chief cause for the firmness of late has, of course, been the continued and persistent enquiry for India, much of which comes from the Indian Government.

In the four months to date this year silver to the value of £3,400,000 has been shipped to India, representing all but £70,000 of the amount imported in the same time. The unusual character of this inquiry is proved by the fact that in the same time last year only £2,377,000 was shipped to that country. Usually this period of the year shows a lull in demand for India, but owing to the experience of the last busy season in India the Government has determined to raise the import reserve of silver, which last year stood at £2,000,000, to £4,000,000, and much of the buying has been on this account.

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|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| FROM | STEAMERS | DATE |
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| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL... | "PINGSUEY" | On 21st June. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL... | "DRESTER" | On 28th June. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL... | "DANFA" | On 5th July. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL... | "ASTYANAX" | On 12th July. |
| HOMWARDS. | | |
| TO | STEAMERS | DATE |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP | "DEUCALION" | On 19th June. |
| GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL | "HYSON" | On 26th June. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP | "AJAX" | On 3rd July. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP | "PROMETHEUS" | On 10th July. |
| GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL | "PATROCLUS" | On 17th July. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP | "PINGSUEY" | On 24th July. |

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| AMOI, MANILA, CEBU, HOKO | "SUNGLANG" | On 14th June. |
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| * TAMUAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI | "DAIGI MARU" | SUNDAY, 24th June, at 10 A.M. |
| * ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOI | "MAIZU MARU" | THURSDAY, 14th June, at 10 A.M. |
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
STEAMERS.

| STEAMERS | DATE |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| PREUSSEN | WEDNESDAY 20th June |
| ZIETEN | WEDNESDAY 27th July |
| ROON | WEDNESDAY 11th July |
| SEYDLITZ | WEDNESDAY 18th July |
| BYERN | WEDNESDAY 1st August |
| PRINZ REGENT LUTPOLD | WEDNESDAY 15th August |
| PRINZ RITEL FRIEDRICH | WEDNESDAY 29th August |
| SACHSEN | WEDNESDAY 12th September |
| PRINZ HEINRICH | WEDNESDAY 26th September |
| ROON | WEDNESDAY 10th October |
| PRINZ LUDWIG | WEDNESDAY 24th October |

ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JUNE, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "PREUSSEN"
Captain R. Meyer, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave
this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Oracles will be granted till Noon, on Monday, the 19th June. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on Tuesday, the 19th June, and Parcel
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on Tuesday, the 19th June.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should be specially marked. The Steamship has a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR return 251 0 0 142 0 0 222 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN
AND HAMBURG return 65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR return 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar
and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA.
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the "carriage" from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT.
Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOF, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
STEAMERS.

| STEAMERS | DATE |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| PRINZ WALDEMAR | TUESDAY, 26th June. |
| PRINZ SIGISMUND | TUESDAY, 24th July. |
| WILLHARD | TUESDAY, 21st Aug. |

ON TUESDAY, the 26th JUNE, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
Captain Woltemas, with Males, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class
TO MANILA return 50 0 0 32 0 0 20 0 0
TO NEW GUINEA return 228 0 0 148 0 0 92 0 0
TO BRISBANE return 228 0 0 148 0 0 92 0 0
TO SYDNEY return 228 0 0 148 0 0 92 0 0
TO MELBOURNE return 228 0 0 148 0 0 92 0 0
TO YOKOHAMA return 228 0 0 148 0 0 92 0 0
TO KOBE return 228 0 0 148 0 0 92 0 0
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE return 228 0 0 148 0 0 92 0 0

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 227 0 0
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA return 96 0 0
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magdalen
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SEYDLITZ ... Wednesday, 20th June.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... Wednesday, 4th July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, BAYERN ... Wednesday, 4th July.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... Wednesday, 4th July.
* YOKOHAMA and KOBE ... PRINZ SIGISMUND ... Wednesday, 4th July.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 24 days.
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or S.
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., C. & O. S.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magdalen Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

| 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| To London via Plymouth or Southampton | 232 0 0 | 132 0 0 |
| To Bremen | 63 10 0 | 35 0 0 |
| To Paris via Cherbourg | 65 0 0 | 35 0 0 |
| To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar | 65 0 0 | 35 0 0 |

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

REGULAR
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW
YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR
COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
1906

"SIKH" ... 14th June
"WRAY CASTLE" ... 23rd June
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1906. [78]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at MANILA, TINSOR, PORT DARWIN and
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"AUSTRALIAN"
Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the
above Ports on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at
Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber,
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a daily qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [1218]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"BENLOMOND"
Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above
on or about the 19th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [1230]

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship
"APPALACHEE,"
will be despatched for the above Ports
on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June.

For Freight and further particulars apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1906. [1184]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"INDRASAMHA"
Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above
on or about the 30th June, if sufficient induc-
ment is offered.

For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [1196]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMER | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE FOR | ON OR ABOUT |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| TJIPANAS... | JAVA | First half of June | JAPAN via SHANGHAI | Second half of June |
| TJILATJAP... | JAPAN | Second half of June | JAVA PORTS | Second half of June |
| TJILIWONG... | JAVA | First half of July | JAPAN via SHANGHAI | First half of July |
| TJIMAMI... | JAPAN | First half of July | JAVA PORTS | First half of July |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
HEAD AGENCY OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1906.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS

THE Steamship
"OCEANIAN,"
Captain Corvel, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 26th
June at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:
S.S. "TOURANE" ... 10th July.
S.S. "TANIKIN" ... 24th July.
S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC" ... 7th Aug.
S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 21st Aug.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1906. [2]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ADEN, British str., 2,200, Downes, 5th June—
Sydney 11th May, Coal.—Messageries
Maritimes.

ALBANY, British str., 1,354, W. W. Adams,
5th June—Saigon 1st June, Rice.—Ded-
well & Co.

AMBO, German str., 771, N. Balson, 5th
June—Halle 21st May, Sugar and Wool.
Jensen & Co.

AMIRAL EXELMAN, French str., 3,111, Gen-
eral, 1st June—Saigon 1st June, Rice.—Ded-
well & Co.

ANGLAIS, German str., 1,017, D. Reimers, 7th
June—Bangkok 1st June, Rice and Wool.
Butler & Swire.

APPALACHEE, British str., 2,426, A. Mills, 8th
June—Shanghai 5th June, Refined Petro-
leum.—Standard Oil Co., Ltd.

ATLANTIC, American str., 900, Joquin P. Azco,
7th June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice.—Order.

BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Sembill, 5th
June—Saigon 1st June, General and
Timber.—Melchers & Co.

CHINA, Chinese str., 1,477, Stewart, 7th
June—Shanghai 3rd June, General.
Chinsee.

CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,113, J. Iversen,
10th June—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—
Jensen & Co.

DAGNY, Norwegian str., 883, O. Abramson,
2nd June—Saigon 2nd June, Rice.—
Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

FALM, Norwegian str., 1,380, G. M. Gunderson,
1st June—Saigon 27th May, Rice.—Sander,
Wieler & Co.

FUME, German str., 838, R. Wagner, 10th
June—Hon Cohe Bay 6th June, Salt.—
Sander, Wieler & Co.

FRIEDMAN, Norwegian str., 894, H. H. Harald-
son, 10th May—Wuhu and Chinkiang 14th
May, Rice and Grain.—Sander,
Wieler & Co.

GONZALES, American str., 700, Barrett, 9th
June—Halle 4th June, Ballast.—Chinsee.

GREENWICH, British str., 2,200, Cobb, 5th
June—Mororan 23rd May, Coal.—Dedwell
& Co.

HAILAN, French str., 377, L. Andersen, 6th
June—Pakhai and Hoihow 5th June, Gen-
eral.—A. R. Marty.

KALABRIA, British str., 2,000, Walker, 20th
May—Moji 23rd May, Coal.—Bradley & Co.

KARU, Swedish str., 804, G. Pettersen, 31st
May—Chinkiang 27th May, General.—
Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

KASHING, British str., 1,143, T. W. Pichard,
5th June—Touane 2nd June, Coal.—
Butler & Swire.

KORUM, British str., 6,727, R. Conrad, 10th
June—Tacoma (U.S.A.) 16th May, Flour
Lumber and Salmon.—Butler & Swire.

KIANGTUNG, Chinese str., 1,222, J. Barnato,
8th June—Wuhu and Chinkiang 1st June.
General.—Chinsee.

KIYANG, British str., 1,224, W. O. Jones,
10th June—Shanghai and Swatow 9th June.
General.—Butler & Swire.

KUNANO MARU, Japanese str., 3,147, H. Fraser,
11th June—Melbourne 16th May, General.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., 1,468, R. Lincoln,
11th June—Shanghai 8th June, General.
Chinsee.

KWELIN, British str., 1,064, Bryner, 30th
May—Newchwang and Cheloo 21st May.
General.—Butler & Swire.

KWONGKANG, British str., 1,426, W. P. Baker,
1st June—Shanghai 6th June and Swatow 10th.
General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LIANOW, British str., 1,214, H. Harder,
1st June—Chinkiang 28th May, General.—
Butler & Swire.

LIGHTNING, British str., 2,122, J. G. Spence,
10th June—Calcutta via Straits 25th May.
General.—David Sassoon & Co.

LINAR, British str., 1,352, C. C. Williams, 5th
June—Wuhu and Chinkiang 31st May.
Rice and Peas.—Butler & Swire.

LISA, Swedish str., 1,577, H. Hornbahl, 29th
May—Chinkiang 24th May, Rice.—Sander,
Wieler & Co.

MACHEN, German str., 996, R. Zollner, 10th
June—Bangkok via Swatow 31st May, Rice
and Wood.—Butler & Swire.

MADRID, British str., 1,020, S.
Simonsen, 6th June—Bangkok 27th May.
General.—Butler & Swire.

NIKKON MARU, Japanese str., 3,072, Wm. C. T.
S. Elmer, 6th June—San Francisco 10th
May and Shanghai 7th June, Mails and
General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

